

publicans voted against it. The consolidationists are pleased at the success of the effort which Mr. Platt engineered so adroitly. The anti-consolidationists were also pleased because of thirty-eight Republican votes recorded against the bill.

The methods used by machine leaders were identical with those employed in forcing through the Rains bill. Speaker Fish's potent influence was exerted for the bill, for the childish reason apparently that Kings County was to be punished because it sprang the McKinley boom in the Republican State Convention on Tuesday night. Members who were anxious to secure the passage of local bills were threatened with opposition to their pet measures by Speaker Fish unless they helped the Greater New York bill. Between 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon at least twenty voters were captured by the consolidationists through the efforts of Speaker Fish. Senator Rains and Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady. The Republican majority of the Kings County delegation continued its opposition until the very last.

A large number of the leading advocates of the measure were present to witness the success of their long years of labor. Among them were noticed ex-Assemblyman Burtis, ex-Assemblyman Friday, Secretary Herschell, of the Consolidation League; George W. Channery, William H. Locke, P. H. McKenna, John Enders, Russell Parker and a score of lesser lights. Everybody kept a close watch of the proceedings, and the enthusiasts scowled nervously as the speakers drew out their arguments against the bill to as great a length as possible, although no new propositions were advanced by the Kings County men.

An analysis of the vote by which the bill was finally sent to the Mayors of the localities involved proved decidedly interesting to the politicians.

The 31 affirmative votes were cast by 54 Republicans and 27 Democrats, and the latter comprised 22 Tammany men, with three from Kings County, and one each from Richmond and Queens counties. The 50 votes against the measure were cast by 35 Democrats and 15 Democrats, chiefly from the interior of the State.

Here is the vote in detail:

Ayes—Messrs. Abblett, Adler, Aldis, Anderson, H. T. Andrews, P. J. Andrews, Armstrong, Austin, Barry, Barth, Bates, Bedell, Braun, E. Brown, B. D. Broome, Brownell, Bred, Burr, Butts, Cain, J. Clark, C. C.

MAYOR GLEASON LIKES THE BILL

Long Island City's Chief Executive Thinks Greater New York a Good Thing.

"I am very glad, indeed, to see that the Greater New York bill is passed," said Mayor Gleason, who was in Albany yesterday. "I think it is a very good measure in a general way. I think it would be to the advantage of Long Island City and Jamaica, Flushing and Newtown. I am a friend to all progress, and this proposed consolidation is a step forward. For years I have favored any law that provided for one government for closely connected localities. Greater efficiency is obtained in public service and the ends of economy are served. Aside from any personal preferences I may have, Long Island City desires annexation, and I always favor any law of which Long Island City approves. When the bill reaches me I shall promptly return it to Albany with my approval. Politically I think the bill gives the Democrats an advantage. I don't see how the Republicans benefit."

Cole, M. N. Cole, Corrigan, Costello, Cutler, Davidson, J. A. Donnelly, T. F. Donnelly, Downey, Dudley, Ebbetts, Eddy, Eldridge, Elm, Fitzgerald, Fritz, Galligan, Gedhill, Goodsell, Gorham, Graves, Green, Gregory, Hanna, Hart, Hobbie, Hoffman, Husted, Ives, Keenholds, Kelly, Kelsey, Kern, Leonard, Lonsbury, MacCabe, MacKey, McCoy, McGraw, McLaughlin, Meyer, Miller, Mitchell, Miles, Mittnacht, Newman, Nixon, O'Grady, Rogers, A. D. Sanders, P. P. Saunders, Soherer, E. L. Schmidt, Schulman, Sears, Sheldon, C. J. Smith, Springer, Stahl, Stewart, Sweet, Taylor, Trainor, Tupper, Warner, Weir, Wolfe, A. C. Wilson, Winne, Witter and the Speaker.

Noes—Messrs. Audette, Babcock, Bondy, Brennan, Carlisle, C. J. Clerk, Conklin, Cromwell, Cullen, De Grav, Delmore, Embler, Enders, Forrester, French, Goodman, Gray, Grider, Harless, Hill, Hodge, Horton, Hughes, Kemper, Kinn, Koster, Laimbeer, Lennon, Livingston, Marshall, Matteson, McClellan, McKenna, G. W. Meyer, Miller, Murphy, Norton, Peeters, Perkins, Post, Robbins, Rounds, Ruff, F. Schmidt, C. Smith, Sprague, Storch, Steele, Steiner, Storm, Wagner, Waldo, G. W. Wilson, Zimmerman and Zura.

Ayes, 51. Noes, 50. For some time the conviction has been growing among the rural politicians that the consolidation of this great territory would in the end deprive them of their chief occupation of governing the metropolis indirectly. Through fear of losing this power, they have of late been working as openly as they dared to put off consolidation, even after they realized that they could not prevent the passage of the measure. It was this idea that made the efforts of the machine managers result so poorly when they attempted to force the Assemblymen from up the State into voting for the bill to-day. But only a few of the speakers referred to it, so the possibility of politics entering into the question at all.

Assemblyman MacCabe, only expressing his opinion about the possible political result, said: "I favor the bill because I believe it is in the interest of the Democratic party, and I think that within ten years' time the dog will be able to wag its own tail."

George Washington Wilson, of Brooklyn, retorted: "I believe that Mr. MacCabe has told the exact truth, and that is just why I shall vote against it."

Mr. Robbins, of Albany, who led the opposition to the bill, inquired warmly: "What are the rural members thinking of when they sit here and vote for the passage of this bill and cut their throats in doing so?"

Tammany and Platt. The assistance that the Tammany men gave the measure revived the talk that Platt and Tammany had entered into some arrangement. If this is the case the Tammany members may be deceived. Coincidentally with the passage of the bill came the report that the Republican machine leaders had in preparation three bills, each providing for the consolidation of a municipal department in all of the localities concerned. Mr. Lexow said he had heard of no such bills, and Speaker Fish alleged equal ignorance. The information, however, came from a Platt legislator from New York City. He explained that these bills would be kept in the background until the Greater New York measure was signed by the Governor.

Copies of the bill were sent to Mayor Strong, of New York; Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn; and Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City. The copies left on 5 o'clock train, and will be officially before the

Mayors in the morning. They will have fifteen days in which to make up their minds whether or not they shall approve the bill. If any one of the Mayors disapproves, the bill will have to pass the Legislature again, and after that will go to the Governor and await his official action.

By a sort of grim humor the day was known among the Assemblymen as "Greater New York Day." The consolidationists started out to show their glee by sending a basket of flowers to Senator Brush, who is credited with helping along the cause by joining in the anti-machine demonstration at the Republican State Convention. The Senator took the joke good-naturedly, although he seemed filled with sad reflections every time he looked at the gift, and very soon got rid of it by distributing the flowers among the Senators.

Greater New York Day. Long before the session began, although the opening was an hour earlier than usual, the consolidation enthusiasts began to arrive. They watched every preparation for the long debate with the deepest interest and told everybody who had time to listen how much they were rejoiced that the closing scene of the long struggle had come at last.

A sudden silence dwelt with the Kings County delegation, whose Republican majority have not been able to impress their party leaders with the weight of the objections they have urged ever since the opening of the session. They held a sort of final conference just before the beginning of the session and decided to stick to their colors to the last, and to fight on the same lines that they had held to every time the bill had appeared on the calendar.

No time was lost in getting at the measure when the session opened.

As soon as it was announced Mr. Brennan arose in his seat and said: "I have not altered my position on this measure. I am a Republican and I am opposed to the passage of this bill."

He then gave way to Mr. Robbins, of Allegany County, who voiced the fears of the rural Republicans of the Independent state, and led the forlorn hope against the measure which the leaders of his party had ordered put through. Mr. Robbins is a lawyer of recognized ability among the Legislators, and he advanced constitutional objections to the measure that caused considerable hard thinking. His points were based on the sections of the constitution relative to judicial districts, to the permanency of county lines and to the provisions as to the election of Legislators. He

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was evidently very much in earnest and was given the closest attention. After disposing of the constitutional objections he enlarged on the real basis of the opposition in the rural communities which as the fear the greater city will in time wrest the control of legislation from the country districts. He warned his associates from up the State that it would be but a few years at the most when they would be forced into the background by the big delegation from the very city that they were to-day voting into existence. "You won't even be able to pass village charter

MAYOR STRONG EXPECTS SOME FUN.

But What the Nature of the Sport Will Be He Does Not Say.

When Mayor Strong was informed of the passage of the bill by the Assembly he replied: "So they have passed it at last. They do things so fast up there that I cannot keep track of them. I suppose they will send the bill down here soon, and then we will have some fun with it."

The Mayor did not explain what the nature of the anticipated "fun" was, but it is inferred that he had the public hearings upon the bill in view.

amendments without the consent of that delegation," he asserted. "Your home legislation will be taken out of your hands and you will be at the mercy of those who have no interests in common with you."

Mr. Robbins also insisted that conflicts would arise in the government of the greater city because the existing county governments would continue to exist within the territory consolidated by the bill, with all the powers given them by the constitution. He predicted grave dangers to the State and nation from the enlarged territory, and repeatedly appealed to his rural associates to be warned in time and not to vote such a great machine for their own oppression into existence. His conclusion was the sentence already quoted, and he defended his opposition for the reason he therein gave. He was so manifestly in earnest that at the conclusion of his argument he was given a round of applause.

Mr. Stanchfield Still Objects.

Further opposition was made by Mr. Stanchfield, the minority leader, who, although he is also a lawyer of prominence, did not deal with the subject from a legal or constitutional standpoint. His main argument was based on the violation of home rule by the forcing through of the bill in opposition to the wishes of Brooklyn, but he also dwelt on the danger that the rural communities would be dominated by the greater city, and was quite as persistent as the previous speaker on this point.

"I come from a rural locality," said Mr. Stanchfield. "My wish is to look into the future and read the nature of the proposition of this measure and urge my contention, made with all the earnestness and vehemence of which I am capable, that this bill is a threat and a menace to the prosperity and growth of the balance of the entire State."

He also intimated that the Republicans would play into the hands of the Democratic party by creating a city that would be Democratic in spite of them. But his main point was "that we are voting, by the passage of this bill, a power into one portion of the State that we can never overcome."

He said that the future legislative delegation from Greater New York could, by combining with two other cities in the State, absolutely control all legislation. He argued that Brooklyn should be considered in his protest against passing the proposed legislation and that the demand for a re-

WHAT THE BILL CALLS FOR.

The Provisions of the Greater New York Act in a Nutshell—No Immediate Change.

The Consolidated Territory.

The Greater New York bill provides for the consolidation of New York City, Kings County, Richmond County (Staten Island), Long Island City, Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeastern point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the Atlantic Ocean.

Present Officials to Stay.

The local administration and government of the territories shall remain in and be performed by the respective bodies politic and corporate with which they are now entrusted, until hereafter changed by authority of law.

The Greater New York Commission.

There shall be a Commission to prepare bills or a charter for the government of the consolidated territory. This Commission shall consist of Andrew H. Green, Mayor Strong, of New York; Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn; Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City; State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, Attorney-General Theodore E. Hancock, and nine other persons to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. These nine Commissioners must be residents of the territory thus enlarged. They must make their final report on or before February 1, 1897. The report or charter must provide for an equal and uniform rate of taxation throughout the whole of the territory. The Commission shall cease to exist on March 1, 1897.

Duties of the Commission.

For the performance of its work the Commission may employ counsel and a clerical staff and fix the compensation of such assistants. It may subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public records or documents of any of the municipal corporations concerned, may administer oaths and examine any person on the subject of consolidation. Each of the municipalities is directed to furnish to the Commission, or its representatives, free access at all reasonable hours to all records and documents and all information within its possession or under its control. The Commission shall proceed as continuously as possible with the work, and shall from time to time report to the Legislature its progress and recommendations.

A New Election.

It is directed to make a bill which shall provide for the election of a Mayor and other municipal officers for the united territory at the election to be held in the Fall of 1897.

What the Cities Must Do.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Greater New York law, each of the cities of Brooklyn and New York must raise such proportion of the sum of \$25,000 as the value of all its real property bears to the aggregate value of all the real property in both cities. The Board of Estimate of each city must provide for raising this sum.

Nothing in the act shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations or disabilities of any county or officer thereof as fixed by the Legislature.

The last section of the bill provides that the consolidation shall take effect on January 1, 1898, the other sections to take effect immediately.

submission of the question was just and right. He said that the greater city already existed, as the contiguous territory was really one immense municipality now. He would not detract from the glory of the State, but he felt that the legislation under consideration was most dangerous, and he wanted to enter his protest against it. He was also given respectful attention and applause.

These were the leading speeches of the day, but as a matter of course every Brooklyn Republican wanted to go on record as having continued his opposition in a speech. There were absolutely no new arguments advanced by any of them. The further opposition was made by Assemblyman Marshall, Forrester, Perkins, Waldo and Storm.

The Brooklynites predicted a big Democratic majority at the next election as a reproof to the Republican party for passing the measure against the will of the people of the city. They demanded a referendum, and anything else to prevent final action, but their protests fell on deaf ears.

The Men Who Favored It.

Several spirited speeches in favor of the measure were made during the debate, the most notable being by Mr. Butts, Mr. Ebbetts and Mr. O'Grady. Each of these speakers dilated on the glory that would come to the entire State from the possession of the greatest city in the country, and each treated lightly the fears of the opponents of the measure.

When everybody had had his say, the stock amendments offered to the bill were voted down, and the long fight was brought to a quiet ending by the final roll call. The result was a declared almost an almost oppressive silence, and the Assembly then took a recess until evening in order to get

and county of New York, the county of Queens and part of Kings County, can do no harm, provided it is followed by proper legislation. So far as the greater city is concerned, it seems to me that it will in no way benefit the present city of New York, and we will eventually lose in many ways by the enactment. As there seems, however, to be a strong current in favor of the consolidation, it has resulted in the passage of the bill. If the referendum enactment had been passed and the matter referred back to the people, in my judgment there would have been considerable of a majority against consolidation, both in New York and Brooklyn.

"I am not in a position to express my views as to what would be the proper legislation to follow this bill. From a political point of view I do not think the Democratic party will be affected. The great majority of voters in both Brooklyn and New York are Democrats and as far as I do not see how the party can lose. These votes are not of the class that can be driven away from the party. They are Democrats by conviction, and will remain Democrats."

"The legal side of the issue will cause difficulty. Eventually the courts must decide whether or not the Legislature can obliterate any of the counties of the State. New York is now in one county. The consolidated city will include four counties. However, eventually I believe that this difficulty will be overcome."

JOHN SAUNDERS, of Long Island City, ex-Mayor.

I have always favored the incorporation of Long Island City in Greater New York and believe it will be of inestimable value to the territory it comprises. I should say that Long Island City is entitled to at least two representatives in whatever legislative body, Board of Aldermen or otherwise that may be provided for the municipality. There should be at least two police precincts and a Juvenile Court for child matters and a Police Court over here. Without knowing the full provisions of the Greater New York bill I cannot speak intelligently as to what other things Long Island City is entitled to."

OPERA FOLK STRANDED.

Miss Shorter, of Brooklyn, a Member of the Organization Disbanded in Baltimore.

The Leslie Opera Company, which was to have begun a week's engagement at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Monday next, has disbanded in Baltimore. It was stated at the Park Theatre last night that Sidney Rosenfield's "The Two Escutchons," could be substituted for the comic party, would be substituted for the comic party, would be substituted for the comic party.

Brooklyn people are interested in the Leslie Opera Company, for in it a Brooklyn girl, Miss Laura Shorter, the talented daughter of ex-Assistant District Attorney John U. Shorter, who has made her debut on the professional stage. Miss Shorter, who had chosen the stage name of Laura Lennox, was to have played the part of Phyllis Tuppel, the landlady's daughter, in the comic opera.

The company was organized a few weeks ago by Henry J. Leslie, formerly the manager of the Lyric Theatre, in London, who brought Marie Tempest to this country and started her after rehearsing at the Lyric Theatre in Brooklyn, the company went to Washington, where a week's engagement was played at Allen's Grand Opera House.

According to the report which reached Brooklyn yesterday, the company was disbanded because of the company were attached to Mr. Allen to secure the payment of \$1,200 due him. The company went to Baltimore, where it was to have played at the Academy of Music, but the manager of the house refused to advance money to the company, and the company was disbanded.

Mr. Shorter said last night that his daughter and others of the company were at the Estway House in Baltimore, but that he had received no notification of the company having stranded. He expects his daughter to return to-day to her home in Brooklyn.

NAVAL BILL GOES THROUGH.

Passed by the House, as Recommended by the Committee.

Washington, March 26.—The House spent most of today's session in discussing in Committee of the Whole the motion offered by Mr. Hanley, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to amend the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, by providing for the construction of six battleships, instead of four, as recommended by the committee. The motion was supported by Messrs. Hanley, Johnson and Cummings, and opposed by Messrs. Thibault, Robinson and Boutelle. The motion was lost—32 to 134.

Without further amendment the bill was referred to the House and passed, exactly as recommended by the committee, the first appropriation bill of the session to pass unamended through the House.

Among the morning miscellaneous business transacted was the passage of two or three private bills, the presentation of a concurrent resolution by Mr. Hartsdale authorizing the appointment by the President of a banking and currency commission to consist of nine members, to act with the Controller of the Currency, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

JOHN CO. SHERMAN, (Of New York, Tammany leader.)

"The fact that a bill has been passed declaring that certain territory named in the bill shall be known as Greater New York, which territory now consists of the city

DISSENTING YACHTSMEN.

Secretary Oddie's Resolution Did Not Pass Very Smoothly.

Owners of Large Yachts Don't Want the Smaller Boats Represented by Votes.

TWO NEW N. Y. Y. C. STATIONS.

The Committee in Charge of the Presentation of the Memorial Cups Turned the Trophies Over to the Club. New Members Selected.

The regular meeting of the New York Yacht Club resulted in somewhat of a surprise. For the first time in many months a resolution was presented to the club without having the measure carefully fixed beforehand.

The principal business of the meeting was the presentation of the resolution offered by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, at the last meeting, which, as passed, reads as follows:

"To amend Chapter IV. of the by-laws, adding at the end of the fifteenth paragraph, 'Yachts complying with the foregoing conditions, except as to capacity, but having a capacity of less than fifteen tons and not less than ten tons, ascertained and certified as herein provided, shall be entitled to representation for all purposes, except voting at meetings.'"

Considerable discussion was indulged in when the question was placed before the members, the objections being made principally by members owning larger yachts, whose cost is far up in the thousands, and who did not wish yachtsmen who owned craft whose cost is trifling in comparison.

When the resolution was voted upon, it was found that the ballots cast were equally divided, and only after several ballots had been cast, would the yacht owners consent to have the resolution to go through, and then only under the condition that their owners should not have a representative vote at the meetings of the club.

The earlier part of the meeting was given to the regular reports of the officers and committee, and as soon as the routine business had been transacted Secretary Oddie's resolution was presented and passed. After a prolonged discussion in which Messrs. Bergen, Leydard, Chase, Adde and Kane took part.

Two new club stations were added to the number, over which the club pennant floats, the first at Ardsley on the Hudson, situated twenty-three miles from New York and midway between Irvington and Tarrytown, and the second, through the courtesy of Captain Ledyard and Mr. Duran, at Glen Cove, L. I. Both will be complete stations, having storerooms, floats, pier and telephone service.

The committee in charge of the cups which will be presented to the ex-President and Commodore George J. Gould, of the Vigilant, turned the trophies over to the club, and the annual presentation will be made at an early date.

An amendment to the by-laws, which allows club members to introduce two non-members who reside in the city or its vicinity, as his guests, providing that the same visitor was not admitted more than once in thirty days, was carried, and shortly before 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The following candidates were elected members: Edward Eyre, Arthur W. Francis, John H. Hewson, Louis L. Lockland, Jr., Samuel P. Hargre, Albert J. Wise, Harry A. Van Liew, J. William Beckman, George L. McAlpin, Henry Gilbey, Jr., John Fletcher, Commander Richard J. Leary, U. S. N., Charles Fletcher, Lieutenant H. C. Pondstone, U. S. N., R. Hall McCormick, Henry S. Kerr, Robert Temple Emmet, U. S. A., Frederick C. Fletcher, Frederic de L. Foster, Isaac E. Emerson and John D. Crenshaw.

Honorary members—Hon. Edward J. Phelps and Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. Flag member—Miss Elsie L. Breese.

Heavy Coinage of Silver Dollars. Washington, March 25.—The mint is now coining standard silver dollars at the rate of 1,500,000 a month from the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, on hand. Of the number of silver dollars now being coined, 1,033,375 will be held for the redemption of Treasury notes, being the cost of the bullion contained in 1,500,000 silver dollars at the average cost of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The remainder, 466,625 dollars will be paid into the Treasury as profits on the coinage of silver bullion and against which silver certificates can be issued and used in the payment of any expenses of the Government.

There is no doubting the efficiency of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup. It cures every time.

SAMUEL LANGDON'S

TELL-TALE DIARY.

An Entry There Shows That He Knew of Miss McGrath's Death.

According to His Memoranda the Girl Was Dead When He Left the House.

It Now Develops That the Young Woman Was Engaged to Be Married to Another Man.

POLICE THINK THEY SEE A MOTIVE.

Her Intended Was a Westchester Jeweller, and She Had Announced Her Intention of Leaving Langdon, but Met Him Later.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.—The police to-day established conclusively that Samuel P. Langdon did know on Monday morning when he left the house, No. 2926 Girard avenue, that Annie J. McGrath was dead. This fact was determined by Langdon's diary, which has fallen into the possession of the detectives. On one of the pages was found this entry:

"A—died at 10:24."

There was no date on the page, which was toward the back of the book. It is known to the police that on Tuesday—the day Langdon was arrested—a postal card in his handwriting was delivered to Bertha Stewart, the colored servant at No. 2926 Girard avenue, in which she was instructed that if her mistress was no better to send for her father. When Langdon was arrested he professed surprise at Miss McGrath's death, and said he thought she was only suffering from a bilious attack. When pressed closely by the detectives he denied emphatically that he was aware of her death on Monday. It is apparent that in writing the postal card Langdon's idea was to appear innocent of the girl's death in case he was arrested.

Further than this the police have unearthed a motive for murder, if Miss McGrath was murdered. They have learned that the girl was engaged to be married to a young man named Fred Fitzsimmons, a Jeweller, in Westchester, and that the date set for the wedding was June 24. Miss McGrath met Fitzsimmons at Atlantic City last summer, and recently, while Langdon was in the South, on business, Fitzsimmons proposed to Miss McGrath and was accepted. About two months ago the couple had a quarrel, Fitzsimmons objecting to Langdon's attentions to his sweetheart, but a reconciliation was brought about. Meanwhile Langdon went away on another business trip, and while absent Miss McGrath told her sister, Effie, that she was going to break off with him. She did not, however, for several weeks lived with Langdon as his wife in the Girard avenue house. It was two weeks ago that Langdon went South. On Saturday last he returned to Philadelphia to meet him. She told her sister she was going to do so, but that it would be the last time, as she was going to tell him of her approaching marriage.

THE MOTIVE SUGGESTED. From these facts the surmise reached is that when Langdon learned of Miss McGrath's intention to give him up he may have decided to kill her and himself. The towels found in the house which have been in the possession of the police since Monday night, were turned over to Professor Legmann to-day. He said this afternoon:

"Thus far my analysis of the dead girl's stomach has developed only negative results. It will be several days," he continued, "before I can make any positive statement regarding my examination. I do not want to report negative results. You see, we examine for signs of one poison and not finding any we look for another. I now have the two towels found in the room and will subject them to a thorough analysis."

MUCH SECRECY MAINTAINED. Much secrecy concerning the funeral of Miss McGrath, has been maintained by members of the family, the undertaker and the coroner's officials. It is intended that by so doing, the feelings of the bereaved ones may be relieved by the privacy of a quiet funeral. It is understood that the services will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, and that the burial will be in a West Philadelphia cemetery.

Coroner Ashbridge, in speaking of the case, said: "The girl had known Langdon for some time, and last summer she made some sort of an excuse to her parents and went to Atlantic City. There she met Langdon and they went to a cottage in one of the fashionable and exclusive portions of the island, where they lived as uncle and niece."

Attorney Arthur Moore, who represents Langdon and Coroner Ashbridge, had a long conference this afternoon. No steps have yet been taken by Langdon's counsel toward securing his release on bail. Langdon is now held on suspicion, but should the Coroner delay the inquest an unreasonable time, a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for to have Langdon released.

WERE SECRETLY WEDDED.

A Young Couple from Bayonne Got Married on Their Way Home from a Leap-Year Party.

Bayonne, N. J., March 26.—It has just been discovered that Miss Antoinette P. Chesterfield, a pretty and popular young woman, of No. 38 West Tenth street, was secretly wedded on the evening of March 13 to William B. Volk, of No. 140 Pacific avenue, Lafayette.

The couple became engaged in September last. On Friday evening, March 13, they attended a leap-year party in Jersey City. About 9 o'clock, Miss Chesterfield asked Miss Chesterfield to marry him and she consented.

So, in company with Miss May Wallington, of Philadelphia, and John Most, Jr., of Jersey City, they went to the residence of W. C. Phillips, No. 138 Maple street, where the couple became wedded. There was a silver wedding at the home of Edwin Baldwin, No. 331 South street, in celebration of this unique episode.

Celebrated Two Silver Weddings. Elizabeth, March 26.—Twenty-five years ago Edwin Baldwin, then a widower, married a widow, and his son, William T. Baldwin, married the widow's daughter on the same day.

There was a silver wedding at the home of Edwin Baldwin, No. 331 South street, in celebration of this unique episode.

There is no doubting the efficiency of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup. It cures every time.

WAS MURTAGH ROMANCING

His Story of Having Witnessed the Murder of Mary Sullivan Proves Weak in Spots.

Prosecutor Gourley, of Paterson, N. J., has one hope left that the story told by Joseph Murtagh and published exclusively in the Journal yesterday may yet lead to the capture of the man who murdered Mary E. Sullivan, the music teacher, a few doors from her home in Park 4. He seems confident, in fact, that Murtagh, recovering as he was, from the effects of a prolonged spree, may have made a mistake in his recollection of the date on which he left Yonkers, when, as he claims, he was followed by a man who forced him to witness the murder.

Murtagh's story was to the effect that he left Yonkers on the night of the murder. In order to have reached Paterson in time to witness the murder, he should have left Yonkers at 6:30 o'clock, or 7 at the latest. Investigation shows that he did not leave until an hour later.

Only one of the persons questioned in Yonkers had any recollection of the exact day upon which Murtagh was seen there, and this person seemed positive it was on Tuesday, March 3.

If Murtagh visited Yonkers on Monday, instead of Tuesday, and remained over night, coming to New York late on the latter evening, not only would there be grounds for belief in his story